

PAVLOVSKIY, Yu.N. (Moskva)

Numerical calculation of a plane laminar boundary layer in a
compressible gas on a blunt plate. Znur. vych. mat. i mat.fiz. -
no.1:178-183 Ja-F '64. MIRA 17:6

PAVLOVSKIY, Yu.N.

"The laminar boundary layer equations" by N.Curle. Reviewed
by IU.N.Pavlovskii. Zhur.vych.mat.i mat.fiz. 3 no.1:207-208
Ja-F '63.

(Boundary layer) (Differential equations)
~ (Curle, N.) (MIRA 16:2)

AUTHOR: Pavlovskiy, Yu.V. (Deceased) 32-11-36/60

TITLE: Short Reports (III) (Korotkiye soobshcheniya)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 11, pp. 1361-1361 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present report concerns the possibility of constructing a characterising photoplastic curve of a 2-stage reducer (according to I.S. Fishman "Uchenyye zapiski Kazanskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta" Vol. 113, Nr 9, pp. 127-143, 1953). In this case the arc spectral lines of iron 3091.58, 3083.74, 3075.72, 3059.09 and 3057.45 Å were used. Exposure was brought about in such a manner that "blackening" of the upper (weak) line stages were in the linear part of the characteristic curve near the domain of underexposure. If the data for the logarithm of the relative transmissivity of the stages of the reducer (K) are known, it is possible, by measuring the degree of blackening, to determine the contrast factor of the film:
$$\gamma = \frac{S_2 - S_1}{K}$$
, where $S_2 - S_1 = \Delta S_{2,1}$ - i.e. an average value of the blackening difference of 2 steps of all 5 spectral lines for iron.
After γ has been determined, the linear part of the characteristic curve $S = \gamma \lg I$ and its continuation in the domain of weak blackenings

Card 1/2

AUTHOR: Pavlovskiy, Yu.V. (Deceased)

TITLE: Short Reports (2) (Korotkiye soobshcheniya)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 11, pp. 1393-1394 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author recommends a special scale for the "logarithmic graduation curve", which makes it possible to determine the concentrations C according to graduation diagrams, which are arranged according to coordinates $\left[\lg \frac{I_x}{I_0}; \lg C \right]$ or $\left[\Delta S; \lg C \right]$. On the coordinate graph paper the concentration axis is drawn on the right side of the diagram parallel to the axis S. For a number of values C the logarithms are determined and on the plane of coordinates the parts of the curve $\left[\Delta S; C \right]$ are plotted. The corresponding scales of the value C are selected, i.e. such in which the curve comprising all points has a slope which is near that of the basic graduation curve $\left[\Delta S; \lg C \right]$. The scale of the blackenings ΔS is located with the same slope besides the curve $\left[\Delta S; \lg C \right]$. The author is of the opinion that, in this way, the practical advantages of this method and a saving of time can be attained by means of the scale C. There is

32-11-51/60

Card 1/2

Short Reports (2)

1 figure.

32-11-51/60

ASSOCIATION: Irkutsk Heavy Machine-Building Works imeni Kuybyshev
(Irkutskiy zavod tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya im. Kuybysheva)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

POLAND/Chemical Technology - Ceramics, Glass, Binding
Materials. Concretes.

H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 16, 1958, 54673
Author : Pavlovsky
Inst : Inst Min-wa hutn.
Title : A Quantitative Evaluation of the Diffusion and Migration
of Iron in Quartzites and Dinas by Means of Radio-
Isotope Fe⁵⁹.
Orig Pub : Prace inst. Min-wa hutn., 1957, 9, No 6, 253-257

Abstract : The diffusion (D) and migration (M) phenomenon of iron
oxides in quartzites and Dinas was studied by means of
radio-isotope Fe⁵⁹ in the form of Fe₂O₃. The study was
conducted on small cubes having an edge of 20 mm.
They were shaped from seven varieties of quartzites and
two varieties of arch dinas (the common one and the

Card 1/3

17

POLAND/Chemical Technology - Ceramics, Glass, Binding
Materials, Concrete.

II.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 16, 1958, 54673

"black" one containing cinders). One face of each cube was coated with the isotope layer, in concentration of $6 \times 10^{5.4}$ curie, prepared with dextrine, and was then baked for four hours at 1460°C in an oxidation or reduction atmosphere. The depth of D and M was determined by taking X-ray pictures of the samples in horizontal and vertical positions (exposure time, 36-84 hrs.) When all of the samples of quartzite and Dinas were baked in a reduction atmosphere, it was found that the depth of D is $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 times greater than in the reduction atmosphere. The majority of quartzites have a D depth of approximately 1 mm, and in porous ones it reaches 1.7 mm. The D zone in the black dinas is larger than in the common calciferous ones. This accounts for its inferior slag resistance in the Martin furnace. In preparing black Dinas the grain size should be less than 2-2.4 mm.

Card 2/3

POLAND/Chemical Technology - Ceramics, Glass, Binding
Materials, Concretes.

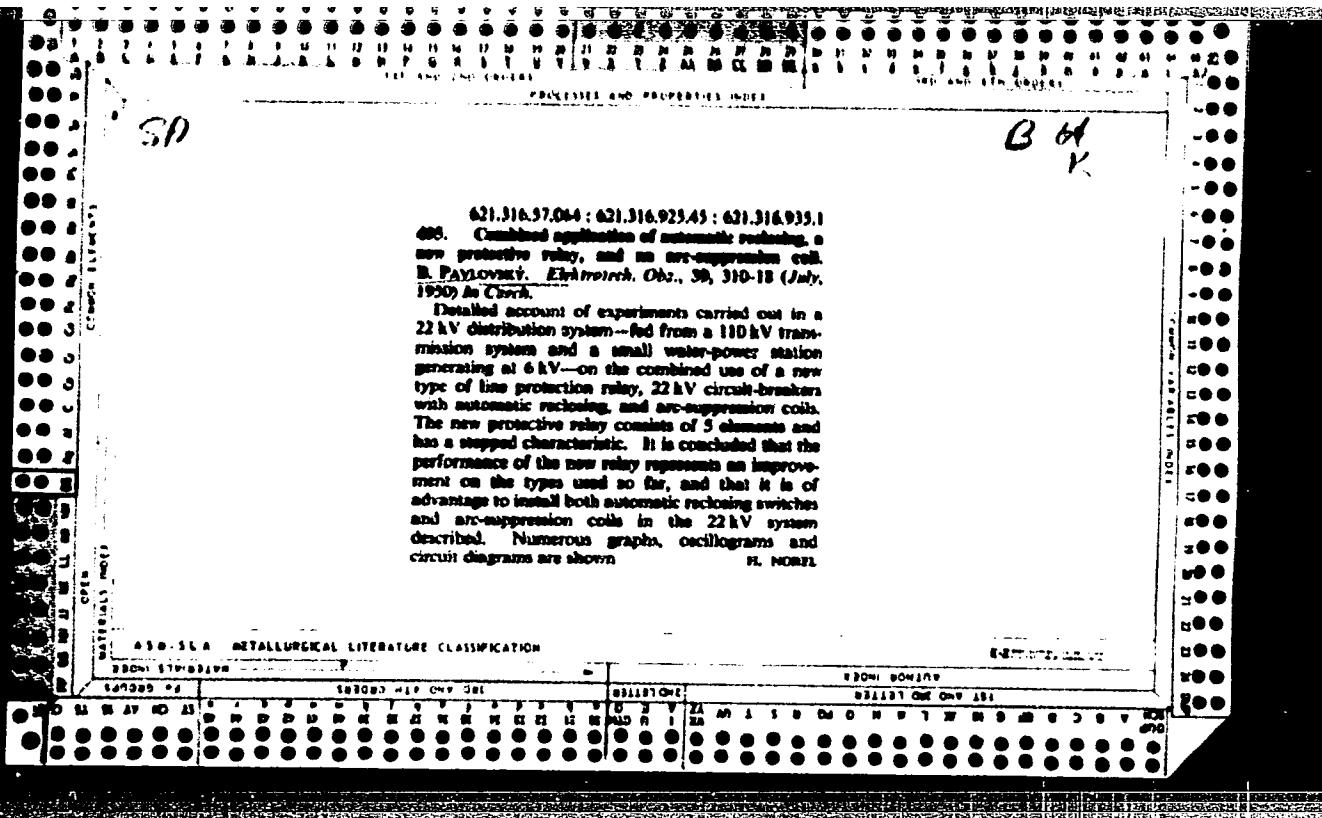
H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 16, 1958, 54673

for the compact crystalline quartzites and ≤ 3.4 mm
for the amorphous ones, otherwise the Fe_2O_3 M would
not penetrate into the inner part of the grain, and the
dinas could not be completely transformed.
A reducing atmosphere should be employed for baking
black Dinas.

Card 3/3

1/4



Transmissions

.SA.

Sect. 8

621.313.09
155). Comparison of methods of calculating long
transmission lines. B. PAVLOVSKY, Elektronch. Obz.,
44, 310-22 (No. 15-18, 1951) In Czech.
Detailed comparison as regards accuracy and
calculating time required, of 3 generally accepted
methods of designing h.v. transmission lines: the
equivalent π and the equivalent T quadrupole repre-
sentations, the Suckowitz method, the exact calcu-
lation with hyperbolic functions, and the graphical
method developed by Falou. It is shown that for
lines up to 900 km long, the accuracy of all 3 methods

| is sufficient for all practical purposes, but that the
Falou method is the simplest and the quickest. For
longer lines the exact method should be used.
H. NOBEL

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001239720001-6

PAVLOVSKY, B.

"Experiences in Reducing Losses of Electric Power." p. 167, Praha, Vol. 3, no. 5, May 1953,

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 9, September 1954, Lib. of Congress

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001239720001-6"

PAVLOVSKY, B.

" Experience with the Construction and Operation of Low-Voltage Grid Network," p.187.
(Elektrotechnicky Obzor, Vol.42, No.4, Apr. 1953, Praha.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol.2, No.9, Library of Congress, September
1953, Uncl.

PAVLOVSKY, P.

Experiences in reducing losses of electric power. I. 167

SO: East European Acquisitions List, Vol. 3, No. 9, Sept. 1954, Lib. of Congress

PAVLOVSKY, B.

621.316.727 : 621.316.1

3209. The economics of power factor compensation by static condensers in l.v. installations. B. PAVLOVSKÝ.
Energetika [Prague] 4, No. 1, 11-16 (1954) *In Czech*.

A discussion of the economic importance of p.f. compensation for the Czechoslovak distribution system, and a detailed investigation of the economic advantages of installing static condensers on the premises of large consumers and in rural installations, in particular on threshing machines. H. NOREL

Pavlovsky, B.

021,315.00

3422. SOME NOTES ON THE SIGNIFICANCE OF NATURAL
POWER. B.Pavlovský.

Elektrotech. Obzor, Vol. 43, No. 12, 622-8 (1954). In Czech.
The mutual charging and discharging phenomenon of
capacity and induction in long v.h.v. transmission lines is
known as self-compensation or "natural power". The paper
gives a simplified explanation of this phenomenon followed by
differential equations and by tabulation of natural power for
long lines of 100, 220 and 400 kV. Natural power can be trans-
mitted up to a distance of 400 km without any means of com-
pensation; for longer distances reactors and capacitors are
used. An increase in natural power can be achieved by raising
the transmission voltage, by increasing the conductor size and
by introducing composite conductors. J.C. Stark

Elec
Eng

PAVLOVSKY, E.

Protection of electric lines on wooden poles by coordinated spark gaps. p. 669.

Vol. 3, no. 5, 1955
SOVETSKA VEDA: ENERGETIKA
Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: Eastern European Accession Vol. 5 No. 4 April 1956

PAVLOVSKY, B.

Losses in the process of distributing and transmitting electricity,
p. 60, ZA SOCIALISTICKOU VEDU A TECHNIKU (Pripravny výbor vedeckych
technickych spolecnosti pri eskoslovenske akademii ved) Praha,
Vol. 5, No. 2, Feb. 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,
Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

PAVLICKY, B.; CSCISCHER, J.; HAVELKA, J.

How research contributed to the power industry and what its further purpose is. p.187. ENERGETIKA. (Ministerstvo naliv a energetiky. Hlavni sprava elektraren) Praha. Vol. 5, no. 5, May 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL), Library of Congress,
Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

PAVLOVSKY, B.

Pavlovsky, B. Draft of a regulation for determining losses of electric power in electric power stations. (1st supplement) p. 1. ENERGETIKA. Praha. Vol. 5, no. 7, Aug. 1955.

SO: Monthly List of the East European Accession, (EEAL), LC. Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955. Uncl.

PAVLOVSKY, B., dr. DrSc.

Symposium on peak load covering in electric power systems, Venice,
May 20-23, 1963. El tech obzor 53 no.11:620 N '64.

PAVLICKY, B.

Importance of compensation of the power factor for reduction of loss of electric energy and strengthening electric lines. p. 158

TECHNICKA PRACA. Czechoslovakia, Vol. 7, No. 3, 1955

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

PAVLOVSKY, B.

Grid transmission of electricity for towns and industrial plants. p. 365
TECHNICKA PRACA. Czechoslovakia, Vol. 7, No. 8, Aug. 1955

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

PAVOLVSKY, B.

The problem of an economic power factor compensation in high-voltage
lines. p. 563

ELEKTROTECHNICKY OBZOR no. 11, Nov. 1955 Vol. 44

Czechoslovakia

Source: EAST EUROPEAN LISTS Vol. 5, no. 7 July 1956

Pavlovsky, B.

✓ 5059. Increase of the transmitting capacity of d.c. distribution systems and reduction of their losses by static capacitors. B. PAVLOVSKY. Elektrotech. Obzor, No. 7, 367-75 (1955) in Czech. 621.313.051

The three problems considered by the author are: reinforcement of the line, reduction of the losses and improvement of the voltage stability by the use of shunt capacitors. The simple theory given has due regard to the maintenance and improvement, respectively, of the p.f. and considers from the beginning concrete examples of lines (22 kV) using representative conductor materials and sections. The relative improvements obtainable on a line loaded at the far end, a line with several individual loads, and with uniformly distributed load are compared. The main results are as follows: The optimum effect is obtainable by compensation at the consumers, with residual compensation in the distribution system. In the case of a uniformly distributed load, the capacitor bank should be erected in the last third of the line. Increase of the transmitting capacity (line reinforcement) is most effective on lines with large conductor section and bad power factor. When there are difficulties in maintaining the voltage constant, the impedance is with advantage concentrated near the far end of the line.

B. X. KRAUS

EL

MK

PAVLOVSKY, B. (Dr. Ing.)

Czechoslovakia

Beitrag zur wirtschaftlichen Kompensierung des Leistungsfaktors in Hochspannungsnetzen.

SO: Energie-Technik, February 1956, Unclassified.

Pavlovsky, B.

Compensation of the power factor in high-voltage networks.
(Supplement) p. 1. ENERGIFTIKA. (Ministerstvo paliv a
energetiky. Hlavni sprava elektraren) Praha. Vol. 6, no. 5,
May 1956.

Source: ERAL LC Vol. 5, No. 10 Oct. 1956

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1. [REDACTED]

2. Right in. I am not able to access the information you are looking for.
Searched, etc.

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SC: Next time list what you want addressed. This is a waste of time, money, and manpower.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001239720001-6"

PAVLOVSKY, B.

221,318.11

618. THE DESIGN OF PRIMARY FEEDERS AND OF SECONDARY DISTRIBUTION GRIDS. B.Pavlovský.
Elektrické Osvoj., Vol. 45, No. 6, 498-63 (1980). In Czech.

The problem of determining the most economical distribution system design from the solution of a single differential equation is investigated. Separate equations are derived for the length and losses in the primary feeders, losses in transformer stations and in secondary grids. Based on these equations, a single differential equation is established, the solution of which yields the optimum transformer size for a given load density. It is claimed that the method makes the design independent of first cost considerations.

E.Frödlyi

PAVLOVSKY, B.

5371. ECONOMIC DESIGN OF LOW VOLTAGE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM. B.Pavlovsy.
Elektrotech. Časopis, Vol. 48, No. 2, 55-61 (1957). In Czech.

The problem of an economic low voltage distribution system includes the cost of the transformer station and the high voltage supply line. The minimum yearly total cost is established from the graphical solution of a single differential equation that takes into account the following factors: (a) first cost of the whole system; (b) losses in the secondary network; (c) losses in the transformers and in the primary lines. The author suggests the formula $S = kV P_m$ for the determination of the most economical transformer size where S is in kVA, k is a constant depending on the material of the conductor and the layout of the system, and P_m is the load in kW per km².

E.Brdely

2

Spred
Amy

PAVLOVSKY, B.

"Importance of the equivalent of idle power."

ENERGETIKA, Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 8, no. 8, August 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), Library of Congress,
Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959

Unclassified

PAVLOVSKY, B.

Economical electric-power distribution in cities. p. 532.

ENERGETIKA. Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 9, no. 10, Oct. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI). I.C. Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960
Uncl.

PAVLOVSKY, B.

Economical size and distance of transformer stations of 22/6 (35/10) kv
for municipal networks. p. 451.

ELFKTROTECHNICKY OBZOR. (Ministerstvo tezkeho strojirenstvi a
Ceskoslovenske vedecka technicka spolecnost pro elektrotechniku pri
Ceskoslovenske akademii ved) Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 48, no. 9, Sept. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960.

Unc1.

PAVLOVSKY, S., INZ. ST. R.D.

Polish transfer of electric power by 400 kv voltage. 31 term
obzor 53 no. 8:48-47-1 g 154.

PAVLOVSKY, B., dr.

"Designing of electric networks" by Stanislav Konczykowski. Pt. 3.
Reviewed by B. Pavlovsky. El tech obzor 52 no.6:331-332 Je '63.

PAVLOVSKY, B., ins., dr., Dr.Sc.

Reconstruction and development of urban electric networks. Bul.
EGU no.4:7-10 '62.

PAVLOVSKY, Boh., inz. dr. DrSc.

"Very high voltage electric networks." Reviewed by Boh.
Pavlovsky. El tec: obzor 53 no. 1:53-54 Ja '64.

PAVLOVSKY, Boh., dr.

Construction of low voltage networks and control of short-circuit currents. El tech obzor 52 no.8:432-433 Ag '63.

PAVLOVSKY, Bohumir, inz. dr., doktor technickych ved

Proximity and the economical size of the 110 kv high-voltage
transformer station. El tech obzor 52 no.12:641-648 D '63.

PAVLOVSKY, Bohumir, inz.dr., DrSc.

Prospective development of electric network of Czechoslovak cities. Energetika Cz 13 no.11:565-570 N°63.

PAVLOVSKY, Bohumir, inz., dr.

Reconstruction of low-voltage outdoor lines. Energetika Cz 11 no.5:
222-226 My '61.

AVICENNA, S.A.T. [Redacted] .

Issue of an information document on the subject of
[Redacted] dated 28 January 1947, [Redacted]
[Redacted] [Redacted]

1. Department of Foreign Affairs Institute of International Relations,
U.S.S.R. [Redacted] [Redacted] [Redacted] [Redacted]

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001239720001-6

PAVLOVSKY, K.

Device for recording punched card data. Automatizace 6 no.6:151 Je 163.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001239720001-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001239720001-6"

PAVLOVSKY, M.

A contribution to the knowledge of the Miocene gastropods of Zapresic-brijeg, in the vicinity of Samobor.

p. 51 (Geoloski Vjesnik) Vol. 10, 1956, Zagreb, Yugoslavia

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

POLAND / Chemical Technology. Fermentation Industry. H /

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 22, 1958, 75466.

Author : Yanitsky, Sobkovskaya, Antkovyak, Pavlovsky,
Mazur.

Inst : Not given.

Title : The Study on Accelerating the Aging of Alco-
holic Beverages.

Orig Pub: Przem. spozywczy. 1958, 12, No 5, 184-188.

Abstract: It was established that UV light speed up the aging of apple wine distillates by a 36 minute exposure to UV source at a distance of 21 cm., and that of rhubarb wine by a 24 minute exposure to UV source at a distance of 10.5 cm. The samples which were subjected to UV exposure with a simultaneous aeration possessed the

Card 1/2

PAVLOVSKY, Melita

Heterostegina and their finds in Croatia. Geol vjes Hrv 12:23-46
'58 (published '59) (EKA 9:6)

1. Geolosko-paleontolski institut Sveucilista, Zagreb.
(Croatia-- Heterostegina)

PAVLOVSKY, Melita

New elements in the fauna of the Zapresic-Brijeg near Samobor; with
2 plates. Geol vjes Hrv 13:213-216 '59 (published '60). (EEAI 10:4)

1. Geolosko-paleontolski institut, Sveuciliste u Zagrebu,
Socijalisticke Revolucije 8/II.
(Croatia--Fauna) (Gastropoda)

KRANJEC, Velimir; AMSEL, Vera; PAVLOVSKY, Melita; KOCHANSKY-DEVIDE, Vanda, dr

Contribution to the geology and paleontology of the Neocene of Dobosnica in the western part of the Kreka coal-bearing area; with a geologic map, 4 profiles, and a table. Geol vjes Hrv 13:97-108 '59. (published '60) (EEAI 10:4)

1. Zavod za geologiju ugljena i nafte, Tehnoloski fakultet, Zagreb, kaciceva 26/IV (for Kranjec and Amsel). 2. Geolosko-paleontoloski institut, Sveuciliste Zagreb, Socijal. Revolucije 8/II (for Pavlovsky and Kochansky-Devide). 3. Urednicki odbor, Geoloski vjesnik, glavni urednik (for Kochansky-Devide)
(Bosnia and Hercegovina--Geology) (Coal)

S/194/62/000/007/054/160
D295/D308

AUTHORS: Pavlovský, Rudolf and Lamač, Jiří

TITLE: An accurate contact-type controller for physical variables, mainly temperature

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 7, 1962, abstract 7-2-142 i (Czech. pat., cl. 21h, 15/60; 21 h, 13/01, no. 96791, Oct. 15, 1960)

TEXT: The control system suggested is characterized by the fact that the moving contact, whose displacements are proportional to the fluctuations of the physical variables, interacts with a rotating plane disc, carrying conducting and non-conducting segments and controls the object by varying the length of the operating pulses. A second sensitive system, consisting of an integrating RC circuit and a polarized relay, compares the length of the operating pulses with a reference length and varies their amplitude in accordance with the deviation from the reference value. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

FRANC, L.; PAVLOVSKY, R., inz.

The VUHZ 2 000 apparatus for creep tests. Strojirenstvi 14
no.9:703-704 S '64.

1. Research Institute of Iron Metallurgy, Prague.

PAVLOVSKY, Vaclav; SLESINGER, Bohumir

Experience in making parts from casting resins. Stroj vyr
12 no. 4:242-247 Ap'64.

1. Rukov, sdruzeny podnik (NV, Decin.

PAVLOVSKIY, YU.N.
PAVLOVSKY, YU.N.; SHCHENNIKOV, V.V. (Moscow)

"Numerical methods of analysis of the laminar boundary layer in a compressible gas"

Report presented at the 2nd All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics,
Moscow 29 Jan - 5 Feb 64.

VALCEVA, I.A.; PAVLOVSZKIJ, E.N.; TALIZIN, F.F., akademikus

The effect of heparin on mice poisoned Vipera lebetina toxin. Orv.
hetil. 104 no.17:786-787 28 Ap '63.
(HEPARIN) (VENOMS)

PAVLOVTSEVA, N.I., inzh.; CHERKASOV, I.M., dots.

Effect of molding technology on the durability of molds. Stal' 18
no. 6:569-574 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo i Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy
institut.

(Molding(Founding))

SOV/133-58-6-30/33

AUTHORS: Pavlovskaia, N.I., Engineer and Cherkasov, L.M., Doctor

TITLE: The Influence of the Technology of Manufacturing Moulds for Casting Ingot Moulds on Their Durability in Operation.
(Vliyanie tekhnologii izgotovleniya form izlozhnits na ikh stoykost' v rabote)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1958, Nr 6, pp 569 - 574 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: On the basis of an analysis of statistical material accumulated on the life of an ingot mould and investigations of used ingot moulds and semi-permanent mould and mould frames, the influence of technology of production of moulds for casting ingot moulds is discussed. It is concluded that:
1) Cast iron is insensitive to notches only under operating conditions at normal temperatures. In the operation of ingot mould under conditions of rapidly changing thermal loads, surface defects at elevated temperatures can act as notches, leading to an early appearance of cracks. Therefore, the presence on the inside or outside surface of ingot moulds of indentations, fissures, distortions, streaks of paint increase the formation of cracks.
2) A large part of these defects is concentrated against the longitudinal joints of frames for semi-permanent moulds.

Card 1/3

SOV/133-58-6-3C/33

The Influence of the Technology of Manufacturing Moulds for
Casting Ingot Moulds on Their Durability in Operation

Therefore, it is particularly important to dress and dry joints.

- 3) Bandages for ingot moulds should be cast with rounded internal edge and a clean surface.
- 4) Insufficient insulation of massive flanges of mould frames with a moulding sand increases the cooling of iron in the walls of ingot moulds opposite the joints of frames and increases the non-uniformity of the structure of metal across the wall thickness of ingot moulds. The latter often causes the end of ingot-mould life due to cracks along the joint after only a few ingots were cast.
- 5) The use of frames with diagonal joints did not increase the life of ingot moulds.
- 6) The presence of differences in the wall thickness above 5 - 8 mm, decreasing the wall thickness, decreases the durability of ingot moulds and leads to an acceleration of the formation

Card 2/3

SOV/133-58-6-30/33

The Influence of the Technology of Manufacturing Moulds for Casting
Ingot Moulds on Their Durability in Operation

of longitudinal cracks.

There are 9 figures and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATIONS: Zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo (Plant imeni Dzerzhinskogo)
and Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut
(Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute)

Card 3/3 1. Molds--Production 2. Cast iron--Applications 3. Cast iron
 --Fracture 4. Cast iron--Casting

AUTHOR: Pavlovtseva, N.I., Engineer SCV/133-59-3-29/32

TITLE: The Influence of Ordinary Single-use and Semi-permanent Moulds on the Quality of Ingot Moulds (Razovyye i polupostoyannyye formy pri otlivke izlozhnits)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1959, Nr 3, pp 275 - 281 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An investigation of a lower durability of ingot moulds cast into semi-permanent moulds than of those cast into single-use moulds is described. Long observations (2 000 moulds) on the durability and causes of failure of ingot moulds cast in single-use and semi-permanent moulds indicated that the service life of the former is 15-20% longer than that of the latter. On casting, 60-70% of ingot moulds cast into single-use moulds fail due to longitudinal cracks and 30-40% due to fissuring. On casting into single-use moulds longitudinal cracks appear as a rule on the internal surface of ingot moulds after 40-60 fillings and only seldom on the external surface. On casting into semi-permanent moulds, longitudinal cracks are usually formed on the external surface already after 20-30 fillings and seldom on the internal surface. The larger the height of the straight sector of a longitudinal crack the lower the durability of an ingot mould. On casting into single-use

Card1/3

The Influence of Ordinary Single-use and Semi-permanent Moulds on the Quality of Ingot Moulds

moulds, the height of the straight sector of cracks is about 30-50 mm and that of ingot moulds cast into semi-permanent moulds - 150-200 mm. No difference in the development of fissures on the internal surface of both types of mould was observed. The macrostructure of pre-eutectic iron of ingot moulds cast into semi-permanent moulds is characterised by a well developed zone of columnar crystals, particularly at its external surface. While on casting this type of iron into single-use form, the development of columnar crystals is less pronounced, amounting to only 20-30% of the wall thickness. Dimensions of the columnar zone at the external and internal surfaces of a mould are the same. Cast iron of pre-eutectic composition of ingot moulds cast into semi-permanent moulds has a pearlitic-ferritic metallic matrix and on casting into single-use moulds - ferritic. On casting into semi-permanent moulds the cast iron is more sensitive to notch and surface defects than on casting into single-use moulds. Ingot moulds cast into semi-permanent moulds from eutectic iron (or near in composition) do not possess a developed dendritic structure and are approximately as durable as

Card2/3

SOV/133-59-3-29/32

The Influence of Ordinary Single-use and Semi-permanent Moulds on
the Quality of Ingot Moulds

those cast into single-use moulds. On casting ingot metal into semi-permanent moulds, coating of strengthening ribs of mould boxes and on joining flanges should be of a uniform thickness of not less than 25 mm. Ingot moulds cast into semi-permanent moulds should have a smooth and clean external surface. If the above conditions of casting ingot moulds are maintained, semi-permanent moulds can replace single-use moulds. There are 10 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo (im. Dzerzhinskiy Works)

Card 3/3

PAVLOVTSEVA, N.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Efforts to avoid the cracking of trays in spots heated by ingots.
Stal' 21 no.2:189-192 P '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo.
(Foundries--Equipment and supplies)(Cast iron--Thermal properties)

PARIIDENIK, I.D., inzh.; PAVLOVSEVA, N.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Characteristics of the flow of a stream of metal. Lit. proizv.
no.1:33-35 Ja '66. (MFA 19:1)

1'RAVLOV T S E V A, N.I.

133-8-1745

AUTHOR. Pavlovtseva, N.I., Engineer and Cherkasov, L.M., Dotser.

TITLE. Development of a Network of Cracks (Firecracks) in Ingot
Moulds. (Razvitiye setki treshchin v isiczhiteakh)

PERIODICAL: 'Stal', 1957, No.8, pp. 800 - 804 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The formation of a network of fire-cracks and the character of its development was studied on a large number of 1.0-ton moulds of two types: bottom closed, rectangular for rail steel 5.0-ton ingots, with wall thickness of 145/180 mm, and through moulds with wall thickness of 150/180 mm for flat ingots 9.74-ton (582 x 1 092 mm). Ingot moulds were cast from usual cast iron or with additions to the cupola charge of Khalilovskiy pig (chromium-containing pig) and from nodular iron. A description of the course of development of cracks in various types of ingot moulds is given and illustrated by photographs and sulphur prints. It is concluded that firecracks appear on the internal surface of moulds at the end of the first third of the mould life. The depth of penetration of firecracks is considerable and they often form the seat of development of longitudinal and transverse cracks which put the mould out-of-service. Tensile stresses appearing in the surface layer of ingot moulds during their cooling is considered to be the main cause of the formation of firecracks. The development of these cracks is accelerated

Card 1/2

Development of a Network of Cracks (Firecracks) in Ingot Moulds.

by the oxidation and growth of the cast iron. Allowing with chromium increases the density of mould walls, decreases oxidation and growth of iron and thus decreases the rate of development of firecracks and wear of the internal surface of moulds. Closed bottom 6-ton moulds, containing 0.1 to 0.2% Cr and not less than 1.8% of Si had a life of 53 casts (instead of 44 for moulds not containing chromium). Moulds from nodular iron retain a good quality surface even after prolonged service (500 casts). Firecracks are small and do not exceed 1-2 mm in depth. An increased tendency of chromium-alloyed moulds to the formation of longitudinal cracks can be compensated by casting them with bandages. There are 6 figures and 3 references, 1 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Works im. Dzerzhinskii (Zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Copy 2/2

PAVLOVTSEVA, N.I., inzh.; CHERKASSOV, L.M., dots.

Formation of ingot cracks [with summary in English]. Stal' 17
no.9:800-804 S '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1.Zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo.
(Steel ingots)

13

PAVLOVITSEVA, N.I.

8
462 C

Mold paint as the cause of sulfur absorption by the cast-
iron wall. L.M. Cherkasyy and N.I. Pavlovitsa.
Izdat. Ural. Politekhn. inst. im. M. Krushnaja, No. 60,
103-13. -- The inner surface of cast-iron ingot molds for rail
steel casting, after a short use, reveals a network of fine
cracks and sometimes a peeling of 1-1.5 mm-thick chips.
The chips contain up to 0.1% S, mostly in form of MnS and
Fe/FeS eutectic, whereas the initial av. S content of the
cast iron is less than 0.1%. The S absorption was caused
by the mold paint. Usually it consists of a water-dil. mixt.
of 86% ground metallurgical coke and 4% clay. The paint
is applied on the inner mold surface up to 3-mm. thickness.
The coke contains up to 4% S, principally as sulfide and
partly in an org. and sulfate form. After a short use of the
mold, the S content of the paint decreases 2-3-fold. In
special tests, Bessemer cast-iron samples with initially
0.030% S were coated with 5-mm-thick paint contg.
1.75% S, and heated to 1000° for 5 hrs. After the treat-
ment, surfaces of the samples had 0.57% S. Cast iron with
a high-S content is considerably more susceptible to temp.
shock than a low-S material. A successful compn. (in vol.
) of a paint contg. only 0.5-0.75% S is as follows: ground
cupola coke 60, cryptocryst. black graphite 20, silver graph-
ite (plumbago) 20.

R. Ryabkewich

for R.R.
MT

CHERKASOV, L.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PAVLOVTSEVA, N.I., inzhener.

Mold paint as a cause for sulfur absorption by the cast iron of
the mold. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.60:103-111 '56.
(MLRA 9:10)

(Molding (Founding)) (Cast iron--Metallography)

PAVLOVTSEVA, N. I.: Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "The effect of the macro-
structure of cast iron in the walls of molds and of certain technological
factors in their preparation on their stability in operation". Dnepropetrovsk,
1958. 22 pp (Dnepropetrovsk Order of Labor Red Banner Metallurgical Inst im
Stalin, Dnepr Metallurgical Plant im Dzerzhinskiy), 100 copies (Ki., No 7,
1959, 125)

PAVLOVSKA

✓ Restoration of Ring-Bottom Moulds by Deposition. N. I. Pavlovska, (Stal', 1955, (10), 942-945). [In Russian]. The moulds developed by top and bottom pouring plug bottom ingot moulds are analysed and the influence on mould life of deposition by welding or cast iron at suitable points is considered. In general, iron deposition raised the life by 15-25 fillings, the following being the optimal conditions: careful removal of oxides from local defects with an acetylene flame; preliminary heating to 600-700° U before the deposition; iron electrodes 8-10 mm in diameter to be cast from iron treated in the ladle with magnesium or aluminium; the deposited metal should not contain a ferrite cementite structure. The treatment can be repeated until the whole inside of the ingot is covered with a common eutectic network.

Zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo

PAVLOWSKI

MAT/TAK

POL.

Causes of Premature Failure of Silicon Bricks in Open-Hearth Furnaces. N. Pavlowski. (Miwitk, 1954, 21, 14, 61-110). [In Polish.] On the basis of the author's observations and published data, the causes of premature failure of silicon brick open-hearth roofs are discussed. -- Y. T.

q
M

LEON SCU, M.; MANOLIU, N.; ANGELESCU, C.; BARA, C.; PAVLU, A.; ZALTSBERG, L.;
MANOLIU, E.; LANDES, C.

On the diagnosis and clinical aspects of anicteric hepatitis in
children. Rev. sci. med. 6 no.3/4:161-164 '61.
(HEPATITIS in inf. & childh.)

TYKVA, Richard; PAVLU, Bohuslav

Filling gas for windowless flow counters and internal
proportional counters in measuring very low radioac-
tivities. Jaderna energie 9 no.11&358-359 '63.

1. Ustav organické chemie a biochemie, Československá
akademie ved. Praha.

PAVLU, D.

"Semi-quantitative physical-chemical methods in mineralogy."

VESTNIK, UStredni ustav geologicky, Prague, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 33, No. 4, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959.
Uncl.

PAVLU, D.

"A few notes on the theory of ore-bearing solutions on the basis of studies of
the ag-Bi-Co-Ni formation in Jachymov."

VESTNIK, ustredni ustav geologicky, Prague, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 33, No. 4, 1958.

Monthly List of East European (ELAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959.
Uncl.

Pavlu D
CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Geochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1959, No. 49051

Author : Mrna, F. and Pavlu, D.

Inst : Not given

Title : Some Comments on the Theory of Solution Metamorphism on the Basis of the Investigation of Ag-Bi-Co-Ni Formation in Jachymov

Orig Pub : Vostnik Ustred Ustavu Gool, 33, No 4, 235-244 (1958)

Abstract : On the basis of the observation of the ore formation process in the Jachymov ore field, the authors discuss the arsenide phase, characterized by the separation of native silver, nickelite, minerals of the smaltite-chloanthite series, and minerals of the safflorite-rammelsbergite-loellingi series. A relationship is shown to exist between the above-named minerals and is documented

Card 1/3

D-5

silver contradicts the hypothesis of the principal

Card 2/3 APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239720001-6"

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry. D

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1959, No. 49051

role played by the halides in the transport of the ore components. Ore formation in the arsenido phase apparently is characterized by a neutral medium, quiescent intectonic conditions, and high viscosity of the solutions. -- G. Vorob'yev

Card 3/3

D-6

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001239720001-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001239720001-6"

MRNA, Frantisek; PAVLU, Dana

Silver minerals in the Jachymov veins. Vest ust geol 39
no.2:95-103 Mr'64

1. Ustredni ustav geologicky, Praha.

SURNAME, given names
SURNAME (in caps); Given Names

Country: FRANCE

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation: TYPE ET MATERIAUX POLYURIDYL (SOCIETE D'EDITION ET DE RECHERCHE),
France.

Source: REF. 1, DOCUMENT DE LA REVUE POLYURIDYL, 1981,
COPIE, PARIS, FRANCE.

Data: "L'effet de l'acide uridyl sur la production d'acide uridyl dans les cellules de la moelle osseuse et la croissance des cellules de la moelle osseuse." (Environnement et Developpement)
Document:

PAILLIER, JEAN-PATRICK

10-2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry.
Hydrochemistry.

D

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim, No 12, 1959, 41898.

Author : Mrna, F.; Pavlu, D.

Inst : Central Geological Institute.

Title : Semiquantitative Physicochemical Methods Applied
in mineralogy.

Orig Pub: Vest. Ustred. ustavu geol., 1958, 33, No 4, 268-270.

Abstract: The use of spectrum and microchemical analyses in addition to the mineralographic method is recommended for determining the composition of the mineral, the character of isomorphic mixtures and the distribution of dispersed elements. A special effect can be obtained in the study of slides by local spectrum analysis. In this case the sample serves as one of the electrodes. -- G. Vorob'yev.

Card 1/1

PAVLU PAVL

NAME: PAUL
JUNIOR (15 years) given name
Country: United States
Academic Degrees:
Affiliation: International Geology (or true limit to or vicinity)
Source: ~~RECORDED IN THE INFORMATION SOURCE~~
Date: ~~RECORDED IN THE INFORMATION SOURCE~~
Detail: ~~RECORDED IN THE INFORMATION SOURCE~~
PAVL, Paul, at 15 years

Received, 20

Fractionation of the proteins from the adrenals. Gel filtration of filtrates of serum by chromatography on diethylaminoethylcellulose. Cell Sz .2mm 14 hr. 1000000-104.

I. Inst. of Biochemistry, Institute of Technology, Prague

PAVLÍK, Jan

Discovery of two rare species of elaters (Coleoptera, Elateridae) in Czechoslovakia. Čas entom. 61 no. 3:298 - 164.

1. Czechoslovak Entomological Society affiliated with the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences.

COUNTRY	:	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	F
CATEGORY	:	Laboratory Equipment. Apparatus, Their Theory, Construction and Application	
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZhkhim., No. 1 1960, No. 1055	
AUTHOR	:	Pavlo, J.; Skramovsky, V.	
TITLE	:	A Simple Automatic Apparatus for Periodic Suction of Gases	
ORIG. PUB.	:	Chem. listy, 1959, 53, No 1, 27-38	
ABSTRACT	:	The apparatus consists of a tank into which water flows continuously; when the water reaches a fixed level, a siphon empties the tank, and the vacuum which is created in it is used for the suction of gas into the tank. By changing the volume of the tank, the speed of water inflow, the height of the adjustment and the output of the siphon, it is possible to regulate independently the volume of the	

CARD: 1/2

INST.
TITLE

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239720001-6"
ORIG. PUB.

ABSTRACT	:	gas sucked in, the length of the intervals and
cont'd		the speed of the gas sucked through.-- M. Ryba

CARD: 2/2

F-26

100 100

100 100

PAVLU, J.

"Device for the rapid dialysis of a larger number of samples at normal and low temperatures"

Chemicke Listy. Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 53, no. 1, Jan 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Jun 59, Unclassified

L 31392-66
ACC NR: AP6021093

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0008/66/000/001/0072/0073

24
E

AUTHOR: Pavlu, Josef

ORG: 2nd Institute for Medical Chemistry, Faculty of General Medicine, Charles University, Prague (II. ustav pro lekarskou chemii, Fakulta vseobecneho lekarstvi, Karlova universita)

TITLE: Automatic device for continuous measurements of ultraviolet absorption in chromatographic column eluates

SOURCE: Chemické listy, no. 1, 1966, 72-73

TOPIC TAGS: UV absorption, chromatographic analysis, light source, chemical laboratory apparatus

ABSTRACT: The author describes an apparatus which he designed for automatic continuous determination of the absorption of ultraviolet light in an eluate leaving a chromatographic column. The basis of the measurements is light absorption by a solution passing through a through-flow cell. Detailed description of the apparatus is given. Precautions required to maintain a stable light source are discussed. The use of the apparatus for the analysis of an eluate containing purine and pyrimidine bases or protein solutions is described. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 15Oct64

Card 1/1 CC

PAVLU, Josef

Automatic apparatus for evaluation of electrophoregrams by
direct photometry. Chem listy 58 no.3:315-316 Mr '64.

I. Second Institute of Medical Chemistry, Faculty of General
Medicine, Charles University, Prague.

J. S. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BURIANA, V.; PAVLU, R.

1. Natural Science Faculty of Charles University (Fakulta Karlovy Univerzity); Geological Department (Geologicky pruzkum), Prague

Prague, Asociace pro mineralogii a petrografi, No 2, 1964, pp
129-132

"On the formation of zeolites in the cracks of Jilove Zone
rocks at the site of the Orlik Dam on the Moldau River."

BURIANA, L.M.; PAVLU, V.

Applications of the polarographic method in the study of proteins. Studia Univ B-B S Chem 8 no.1:377-385 '63

1. "N. Balcescu" Institute of Agriculture, Bucharest.

BURUIANA, L.M.; PAVLU, V.

Polarographic studies on the proteins in seminal plasma. I.
Studii cerc biochimie 8 no.1:17-31 '65.

I. Chair of Biological Chemistry, Institute of Veterinary Medicine,
Bucharest. Submitted August 1, 1964.

RUMANIA/Acoustics - General

Abs Jc r : Ref Zhar Fizika, No 3 1977, 21084

Author : Faviu, Virgil

Inst :

Title : The Force of Sound

Orig Pub : Gaz. mat. si fiz., 1953, RO, No 4, 193-197

Abstract : Popular article.

Card 1/1

- 97 -

PAVLU, VIRGIL

RUM/NII/ Electricity - General Problem

G-1

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, No 6921

Author : Irvlu, Virgil

Title : Construction and Calibration of a Variable Sensitivity Volt-Ammeter for DC and AC.

Orig Pub : Gaz. Mat. si Fiz., 1956, B7, No 7, 354-360

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

PAVLU, J.; SULA, J.

Demonstration of 3,4-benzopyrene traces in biological material.
Neoplasm, Bratisl. 7 no.1 suppl:121-123 '60.

(BENZOPYRENES chem)

06611

CZECH/8-53-1-7/20

AUTHORS: Pavlu, Josef and Skramovsky, Vaclav

TITLE: Simple Automatic Apparatus for Periodic Sucking-in of Gases

PERIODICAL: Chemické listy, 1959, Vol 53, Nr 1, pp 27 - 28

ABSTRACT: A simple device for intermittent drawing, at regular intervals, of a stream of gas through a scrubbing solution is described. The intervals between individual sucking operations are regulated by varying the flow rate of water. The volume of sucked-in gas can be regulated by adjusting the volume of the vessel between the end of the shorter arm of the siphon and its bend. The rate of gas flow is determined by the length of a drain tube which is attached to the siphon. A sketch of the device is shown in Figure 1. It has been built for simulating the process of smoking cigarettes but it can also be used for other purposes since the length of the suction interval, the quantity of the sucked-in gas and the speed of suction can be controlled independently of each other. There are 1 figure and 5 references, of which 1 is German and 4 English.

Card 1/2

06611
CZECH/8-53-1-7/20

Simple Automatic Apparatus for Periodic Sucking-in of Gases

ASSOCIATIONS: Biochemické pracovisté, Onkologická laboratoř a
Oddělení pro klinickou chemii, Fakulta všeobecného
lékařství, Karlova universita, Praha
(Biochemical Section, Oncological Laboratory and Division
for Clinical Chemistry, Faculty of General Medicine,
Charles University, Prague)

SUBMITTED: July 10, 1958

Card 2/2

06615

CZECH/8-53-1-11/20

AUTHOR: Pavlu, Josef

TITLE: A Device for Rapid Normal and Low Temperature Dialysis
of a Large Number of Samples

PERIODICAL: Chemické listy, 1959, Vol 53, Nr 1, p 33 + 1 plate

ABSTRACT: The arrangement consists of a tank with stirrer and siphon maintained water level. The water source may be connected to a tank with ice-cooled water. The samples to be dialysed are placed in cellophane bags. The bags are then suspended from hooks so that the level of liquid in the sacks is just below the surface of the water in the tank. The hooks are attached to three rods soldered to a wheel on the electric motor axle and are moved in a circulatory fashion in the tank. The speed of the motor can be regulated by a rheostat. It was found that dialysis was 2-3 times faster than leaving the bags stationary. After dialysis of a 10% salicylsulphonic acid solution (1 x tap water, 2 x distilled water; 3 times in 24 hours) the solution was negative to ferric ions. There is 1 figure.

Card 1/2

PAVLU, J.; KALOUS, V.

Separation of proteins from ~~Burdicka's~~ filtrates of normal sera by
paper electrophoresis. Cas.lek.cesk 100 no.15:454-456 14 Ap '61.

1. Biochemicke pracoviste Onkologicke laboratoare fakulty vseobecneho
lekarstvi, prednosta prof. MUDr. J. Sula; katedra fyzikalni chemie KU,
Praha.

(BLOOD PROTEINS chem)

PAVLU, V.; BIRLANA, L.

Results of the polarographic analysis, and their significance during the purification of hyaluronidase. In French. p. 213.

REVUE DE CHIMIE. JOURNAL OF CHEMISTRY. (Academie Republicii Populare Române) Bucuresti, Rumania. Vol. 2, no. 2, 1957.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959.

Uncl.

BURUIANA, L.M.; PAVLU, V.

The Gamma (γ Co) radiation effect on catalase. Studii cerc
biochimie 5 no.4: 517-525 '62.

1. Catedra de chimie biologica, Facultatea de medicina
veterinara, Bucuresti.

BURUIANA, L.M.; PAVLU, V.

Polarographic activity of sulfosalicylic filtrates and sericin proteins in various animal species. Studii cerc biochimie 6 no.2:207-214 '63.

1. Catedra de chimie biologica, Facultates de medicina veterinara, Bucuresti.

BURUIANA, L.M.; HADARAG, El.; PAVLU, V.

Research concerning proteins in seminal plasma. Studii cerc
biochimie 5 no.4: 507-516 '62.

1. Catedra de chimie biologica, Facultatea de medicina
veterinara, Bucuresti.